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By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION.

ANNE R.

Whereas by Act of Parliament made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of the late King William the Third, Intituled, An Act to Encourage the Trade to Newfoundland; It was, amongst other Things, Enacted, That from thenceforth all His Majesty's Subjects of this Realm, or the Dominions thereto belonging, Trading to Newfoundland, should have Free Trade and Liberty to Take, Bait, and Fish in any the Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Harbours or Roads, in or about Newfoundland, the Seas and Islands thereto adjacent, and to go on Shore on any Part of Newfoundland, or the said Islands, for the Curing, Salting, Drying, and Husbarding of their Fish, and Making Oy, and to Cut down Wood for Building or Repairing of Stages, Ship-Rooms, Train-Fats, Herdies, Ships, Boats, and other Necessaries; but that no Alien or Stranger should Take any Bait, or Use any sort of Trade or Fishing whatsoever, in Newfoundland, or in any of the Places above-mentioned; and that after the Five and twentieth of March, One thousand seven hundred, no Balast, Press, Stones, or other Things hurtful to the Harbours, should be thrown out of any Ship or otherwise, but shall be carried on Shore. And it is thereby further Enacted, That no Person should Destroy or Damage any such Stage or Cook-Room, or any Thing thereto belonging, but should be content with such Stage or Stages only as are needful for them; and leave the same Undamaged; and the same shall be Repaired with Timber fetcht out of the Woods there, and not by the Ruining of other Stages. And it is thereby further Enacted, That whoever should, after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, first Enter with his Fishing-Ship any Harbour or Creek in Newfoundland, should be for that Season Admiral of the said Harbour or Creek, and should Reserve so much Beech or Flakes as should be necessary for his Boats, and One over, as a Privilege for his first Coming thither; and the Master of the Second Fishing-Ship Entering such Harbour or Creek, shall be Vice-Admiral; and the Master of the Third Ship so Entering, Rear-Admiral for that Season; and that the Master of every Fishing-Ship there, shall take no more Beech or Flakes than for necessary Use; and Persons possessed of several Places in several Harbours there, shall make Election in which he or they will abide, within Eight and forty Hours after Demand by any After-comer; and the Admiral of the respective Harbours shall determine all Differences touching that Matter. And it is thereby further Enacted, That all Inhabitants and others, who have possessed themselves of any Stage, Cook-Room, Beech, or other Place in the said Harbours, which before that time belonged to Fishing-Ships, for the Taking Bait, Fishing, Drying, Curing and Husbarding of Fish, since the Year One thousand six hundred eighty five, should before the said Five and twentieth Day of March, leave the same for the publick Use of the Fishing-Ships arriving there; and that no Fisherman or Inhabitant in Newfoundland, or other Person, should after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, possess himself of any of the Stages, Cook-Rooms, Beeches, or other Places which, since the Year One thousand six hundred eighty five, did, or thereafter should belong to any Fishing-Ship, before the Arrival of the Fishing-Ships from England, Wales or Berwick, and until such Ships be provided with Stages, Cook-Rooms, Beeches, and other Places, for taking Bait and Fishing, and for Drying, Curing and Husbarding of Fish: Provided that such Persons, as since the Five and twentieth of March, One thousand six hundred eighty five, have or thereafter should Build any Houses, Stages, Cook-Rooms, Train-Fats, or other Conveniences for Fishing there, that did not, since the Year One thousand six hundred eighty five, belong to Fishing-Ships, should peaceably enjoy the same. And it is thereby further Enacted, That no By-Boat-Keepers should meddle with any House, Stage, Cook-Room, Train-Fat or other Conveniency, that did, since the Year One thousand six hundred eighty five, belong to Fishing-Ships, or should be made by Ships after the Five and twentieth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred; and that every Master of a By-Boat should carry at least Two fresh Men in Six, (viz.) One that has made but one Voyage, and One that never was at Sea before; and that every Inhabitant should be obliged to employ Two such Fresh Men, as the By-Boat-Keepers are obliged for every By-Boat kept by them; and the Master of every Fishing-Ship should carry one such Fresh Man that never was at Sea before, in every Five Men they carry; and the Master of every By-Boat, or Fishing-Ship, should make Oath before the Collector, or Principal Officer of the Customs of the Port (which Officers are thereby Impowered to give the said Oath) whence such Ship intends to Sail, That they have such Fresh Men as the said Act directs, and should have a Certificate thereof gratis; And that the Master of any Fishing-Ship, going to Newfoundland, after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, should have One in every Five that is not a Seaman. And it is thereby further Enacted, That no Person should after the said Five and twentieth Day of March, Cut out, or Alter the Mark of any Boat or Train-Fat, to defraud the Owner, or remove the same whence they were left by the Owner, unless in case of Necessity, and that upon Notice to the Admiral of the Place; and that no Person should Rind Trees in the Woods growing there, nor set on fire or damage the same, except for Fuel for the Ships and Inhabitants, or for Building or Repairs of Houses, Ships, Boats, and Train Fats, and of the Stages, Cook-Rooms, Beeches, and other Places for taking Bait, Fishing, and Husbarding of Fish there, nor cast Anchor, or do any other Thing so

as to Annoy the Haling of Sayns in the usual Baiting Plates, or shoot their Sayns upon the Sayns of others, nor steal the Sayns of others, nor any Bait out of anothers Fishing-Boat or Net: And the Admirals of every Port or Harbour in Newfoundland, are required to see the Rules and Orders in the said Act for Regulating the Fishery duly put in Execution, and yearly to keep a Journal of all Ships, Boats, Stages, Train-Fats, and Seamen in their respective Harbours, and deliver a Copy thereof to the Privy-Council at their Return to England. And it is thereby further Enacted, That all Differences arising in Newfoundland, or any the Islands there, about the Right and Property of Fishing-Rooms, Stages, Flakes or other Conveniency for Fishing or Curing of Fish, shall be determined by the Fishing Admirals in the several Harbours; and an Appeal is given from such Judgment to the Commanders of the Men of War appointed Controis for Newfoundland: And that the Inhabitants of Newfoundland, and the Islands adjacent, should strictly observe the Lord's Day: And that no Publick-House should on that Day sell any Wine, Beer, Ale, Cyder, or other Strong-Waters, or Tobacco, or other Liquors. And whereas We have been informed of several Abuses by the Masters of Ships, and the Inhabitants, and others, contrary to the said Act, (viz.) That the Inhabitants do Rind the Trees, and Ingross and Incroach upon Fishing Ship-Rooms, and destroy several of the Stages, Flakes and Cook-Rooms, and that the Fishing Admirals are negligent in their Duty of putting the said Act in Execution, and of keeping Journals of the Fishery, and that the said Fishing Admirals, being Traders themselves, are partial in their Determination of Differences, and that the Masters of Fishing-Ships, and of By-Boats, do neglect to produce Certificates of their Compliments of Green Men or Fresh Men, contrary to the said Act; Which Matters being lately taken Notice of in the Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the last Parliament, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to Issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation; And We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, who may be any ways concerned in putting the said Laws in Execution, that they take effectual Care to bring to Condign Punishment all manner of Persons who shall be found offending against such Act of Parliament.

Given at Our Court at Kensington the Twenty sixth Day of June, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the QUEEN.

A JOURNAL of the March of the Confederate Army under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, from Wednesday Night the 4th of July, N. S. 'till Thursday the 12th, being the Day after the Glorious Victory obtain'd over the French near Audenarde.

ON Wednesday Night the 4th of July, the French left their Camp at Braine-la-Lieu, having sent a Detachment the Day before to take Possession of Ghent, which was to be deliver'd by Treachery to them; this Detachment was likewise to break the Bridges at Aloft, and other Places upon the Dender, which might have been of use to the Duke of Marlborough.

Upon Thursday the 5th, in the Morning, the Duke march'd from his Camp at Terbank, and past the Canal in four Columns, and encamp'd with his Left at Anderlecht, and his Right at the Moulin de Tumberg; where hearing of the Enemies Intelligence in Ghent, and of their Detachments, his Grace sent four Regiments of Dragoons to Dendermond to have prevented the Designs of the French upon Ghent, but they came too late.

That same Day the French past the Senne at Hall and Tubise, and were passing at the Mill of Goicke 'till Night, within a League of our Right Wing, which came very late into its Camp. The Army having made a long March thro' difficult Ways, it was not possible to attack the Enemy that Night.

On Friday the 6th in the Morning, our Army was drawn up in Battel; the greatest part of the Horse and Foot having been brought to the Right in the Night; the Enemy had the whole Night, with all possible Diligence, pass'd over the Dender, through the Town of Ninove, and over Bridges which were made near it for that purpose; so that our Detachment sent to attack their Rear Guard, came too late to find any thing but their small Baggage, and the Detachment that guarded it. Major-General Schulemberg and Sir Richard Temple, with 10 Squadrons and 5 Battalions, beat the Escort, and took a great deal of Baggage. Their Detachment was sustain'd by Major-General deVeyne, with 10 Squadrons more. That Night the Duke of Marlborough encamp'd at Asche. The

Enemy

Enemy's Camp extended it self from above Aloft to Schillebille on the Scheld. Prince Eugene arriv'd at Asche, having left his Cavalry at Maestricht.

On Saturday the 7th the Army continu'd at Asche. A Regulation was made for the Baggage. Pioneers were sent on every side to make Ways.

Sunday the 8th the Duke of Marlborough was very ill of a violent feverish Distemper, but was much better towards the Evening. Orders were given at Mr. d'Auverquerque's Quarters. There were 4 Battalions sent in to reinforce the Garrison of Brussels, and 8 Squadrons and as many Battalions order'd away with Major-General Cadogan and the Quarter-Masters to make the Ways.

Monday the 9th the Army march'd in 4 Columns by the Left; all the Horse of the Right Wing in one Column on the Right, the Horse of the Left in a Column on the Left, and the Foot of both Lines breaking in the middle in two Columns in the Center. The Earl of Albemarle was left with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and 30 Squadrons, to make the Rear Guard, in case the Enemy should have made any Movement towards Brussels.

This Morning his Grace the Duke of Marlborough heard, that the Detachments of 700 Men from Aeth, Courtray and Menin, were safely got into Audenarde; and that Brigadier Chancelous, who had likewise flung himself into the Town, was not in any Apprehension for the Safety of it; Walleff's Dragoons were likewise to be in the Town this Morning from Aeth, whither they had been sent from Asche for that end. The Regulation touching the Baggage was exactly observ'd, and the Ways being well made, the Army march'd with exact Order, tho' with the most extraordinary Expedition; the Head was past Herfelingen, which is above 5 Leagues from Asche, before 11 a Clock, the Lines perfectly clos'd up without any straggling, or any thing left behind. The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents just in their March, fronting towards the Enemy. The French, who were far from expecting that the Duke of Marlborough's Army was able to make such a March, did not beat their General 'till three a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themselves sure of the Camp of Lessines, in which they design'd to cover the Siege of Audenarde, which they had invested this Morning, their Artillery being ready at Tournay. At seven the Retreat was beat, which was the Signal for striking the Tents, and marching immediately. The Army march'd all Night, and Major-General Cadogan, with his Detachment, having taken Post and made Bridges over the Dender at Lessines, the Army began to pass at 11 a Clock on Tuesday the 10th, and continu'd their March to the Camp on the other side. The Rivulet that falls into the Dender, below the Camp of Lessines, is what makes the Strength of that Situation: The Enemy finding themselves disappointed of this Camp, left their Rout towards the Camp of Lessines, in which they had march'd several Hours, and fac'd towards Gavre, to pass the Scheld there.

Wednesday the 11th. This Morning News came that the Enemy had quitted Audenarde. Brigadier Chancelous charg'd their Rear-Guard with Walleff's Dragoons. Major-General Cadogan was sent with 16 Battalions and 8 Squadrons, to make the Ways and Bridges at Audenarde. The Army began to March at 8 a-Clock by the Left, still in four Columns, as it had Encamp'd. After the News came of the Enemies being still passing at Gavre, and that there were hopes of coming to Action, the Army march'd with so great Expedition, that the Head was at two of the Clock in the Afternoon at the Bridges over which the 16 Battalions, that were with Major-General Cadogan, were then passing; the 8 Squadrons, and the Quarter-Masters, with Major-General Rantzau, were posted on an Eminence behind the Rivulet that runs into the Scheld; they saw a great many French Squadrons drawn up on the Plain on the other side the Rivulet, and the March of the French Army being directed towards their Right; they had flung 7 Battalions of Foot into Heurne, through which the High way runs along the Scheld, The Rivulet above is Marshy, and hardly passable for Horse, though very narrow. These Appearances made it uncertain, whether their true Design was to hinder the Duke of Marlborough's passing the Scheld, or to gain their own Lines between Lisle and Tournay, which they might expect to have time enough to do; for they could by no Means imagine such a vast Army could march 5 Leagues in a very close Country, have their Ways made, pass a great River, and give them Disturbance all in one Day.

About 3 a-Clock the French Cavalry in that Plain, before our advanc'd Guards, began to disappear, taking their March towards their own Right; then Major-General Cadogan, who, between 3 and 4, with 11 of the 16 Battalions, had pass'd the Bridge, attack'd the Village Heurne with such Bravery (Brigadier Sabine with his Brigade being at the Head) that they soon made themselves Masters of the Village; in which were 7 French Battalions, 3 of which were taken intire, as was the greater part of the other four.

Immediately after Major-General Rantzau with the 8 Squadrons with the Quarter-Masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and advanced into the Plain where the French Horse had been drawn up between the Villages of Roze and Mullen. A great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard being still passing through that Plain, the 8 Squadrons with the Quarter-Masters, being form'd into Squadrons, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the Close Ground and the Highway that led into the March of their own Army. Here it was that the Prince Electoral of Hannover distinguish'd himself, charging with his Sword in his Hand at the Head of a Squadron of Bulau's Dragoons; his Horse was shot under him, and Colonel Luscky that commanded the Squadron was kill'd, fighting bravely by him: Lieutenant-General Schulemberg, and several other Volunteers, behav'd themselves with great Spirit, and led up the Squadrons. Here the French Regiment La Bertoche, and several other Regiments, were entirely broke. The Colonel La Bertoche being dangerously wounded, was taken, as were many other Officers, with 12 Standards and Kettle-Drums.

In the mean time the Troops continu'd to pass the Bridges with great Diligence; the Prussian Horse form'd themselves upon the Right, in the same Plain where our advanc'd Guard was, and the rest of the Horse as they pass'd follow'd the Prussians through the Village of Heurne into the Plain; the Foot by reason of the length of the March, and that the Horse had galloped a great part of the Way, arriv'd later at their Bridges, so that 'till five a-Clock there was no Foot but the 16 Battalions.

My Lord Duke, with Prince Eugene, being pass'd into the Plain to the Head of the Horse, where they were forming, and perceiving the great need there was of Foot, sent Orders to the Foot that had been employ'd in the Attack of the Village to leave their Post there, and fling themselves into the Hedges on the other side of the Plain, towards which the Enemy seem'd to be marching with great Diligence. There were then but two Battalions of ours on that side of the Plain, which were Major-General Colliar's, and Brigadier Grumckan's; they were attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Post with great Bravery 'till more Foot came up to sustain them, long afterwards. My Lord Duke of Marlborough sent Orders after Orders to the Foot to press their March, the French being then forming and ready to attack the Foot that was there with very unequal Numbers. In this time the Duke of Argyle arriv'd with 20 Battalions; they were hardly posted when the French attack'd them with great Fury, driving some Prussian Battalions from their Post, which, notwithstanding the inequality of Numbers, they retook again Sword in Hand: This happened about six in the Evening. Count Lottum by this time was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack. My Lord Duke finding the great Effort was like to be made on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions; the Left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse through Audenarde, and the Foot on Bridges below the Town made for that Purpose, arriving some time later than the Right, had form'd themselves in two Lines, with the Village of Merghem behind them.

As soon as the Foot arriv'd, they form'd themselves into two Lines before the Horse, and then attack'd, in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front wherein the French were posted. About 7 a Clock the Fire grew universal both on the Right and Left; in most Places the French gave way, but being sustain'd with fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after; before the Left of the Left Wing there was a kind of an Opening, through which ~~run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill,~~ the Prince of Frize at the Head of the Dutch Foot clear'd this opening.

The Duke of Marlborough having sent to Monsieur d'Auverquerque and the Count Tilly, to desire they might undertake something to employ the Enemy on that side; on the Instant in which this was performing, my Lord Marlborough arriv'd at the Left, Prince Eugene taking care

care of the Right; at the same time the Fire was seen to go into the Wood, the French seeming to yield almost every where.

My Lord Duke sent Orders to Monsieur d'Auverquerque and Count Tilly on the Top of the Hill, to press the French as much as they could on that side; accordingly they pass'd the Dutch Horse thro' a narrow Defile into a Field where all the French Household were drawn up under the Hedges. Round this great Field, being possess'd by the French, the Prince of Frize brought in the Foot, and having form'd them in two Lines, he led them on with great Resolution. The French gave way every where; the Count d'Oxenstern was along with the Prince of Frize with the Foot. This happen'd to be upon the Flank of the French, so that most of those that were retiring being beaten from the Right to the Left were forc'd back into the Inclosures in great Disorder, so that at last, when it was growing Dark, many Battalions, and more Squadrons, flung themselves out in a desperate manner; some of them piercing thro' others, were cut to pieces, some were forc'd back, some pass'd thro' unperceiv'd, and others ask'd to Capitulate for their whole Regiments.

The Disorder was now so very great, and the Fire directed so many different ways at once, that it was impossible to know Friends from Foes, for which reason positive Orders were given to Fire no more 'till Morning, and rather let the Enemies escape, than venture putting our selves in Confusion.

During the greatest part of this Action, Monsieur d'Auverquerque was on Horseback at the Head of the Troops in the hottest of the Fire; the Count de Tilly was at the Head of the Horse, and the Prince of Wirtemberg animated the Troops every where by his own Example, shewing himself in all places where the Enemy appear'd.

A great many Squadrons of the French Household, which advanc'd to Support their Foot, were broke to pieces. Lieutenant General Rantzau distinguish'd himself very much on this Occasion.

On the Right, while the Duke of Marlborough was on the Left, Prince Eugene having made Openings with the Foot, sent in the Horse to a little Plain to attack the French Cavalry, which they did with very good Success; but pursuing too far, they suffer'd by the Fire of the Foot, and by fresh Horse that came pouring down upon them. The Prussian Gens d'Arms distinguish'd themselves very much, and lost very near the half of their Number in this Action.

Lieutenant-General Natzmer, who shew'd a great deal of Valour in commanding that Attack, was, at the Head of those Troops, wounded slightly above the Eye.

Towards Night the French hardly made any more Resistance any where, every thing seeming to be in the last Disorder; had there been but two hours of more light, in all probability their whole Body of Foot, and their Right Wing of Horse had been intirely cut off, they being very near surrounded.

As soon as it was dark their Troops retir'd by the Road that goes through the Village of Huysslem, from Audewarde to Ghent: Their Artillery and Baggage were not come up; so that in all the Action they did not make use of above four Pieces of Cannon.

As soon as it was Light, the Troops that had lain upon their Arms all Night were ready, but the Enemy was gone, leaving only some Foot, and 25 Squadrons for their Rear-Guard.

The Duke of Marlborough order'd forty Squadrons from the Right, commanded by the Lieutenant-Generals Bulau and Lumley, with a considerable Body of Foot, to attack them; but the French having flung themselves into the High-way that runs to Ghent, they were follow'd only by four Battalions, and the forty Squadrons: The Granadiers of the four Battalions push'd twelve Companies of the Granadiers who were posted along the High-way to secure their Retreat. The Head of our Horse falling into the Fire of the French Granadiers, had several Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; the Regiment of Pentz suffer'd most: Of the Granadiers commanded by Major Erwing, several Officers were kill'd and wounded on this Occasion. Major-General Meredith was slightly wounded with a Musquet-shot on the Bone of the Cheek.

On the Enemies side a great many were kill'd and taken; the Regiment of Risbourg was intirely ruin'd, being the last Regiment that stood; two entire Companies were taken; Brigadier Pourriene, who commanded the last Brigade, was taken, with many other Officers.

Their Rear-Guard was push'd within less than two Leagues of Ghent, but there being only one Road without any Place to form in, and the Foot being very much tir'd, it was not thought fit to pursue them any farther; what remains of their Army being under the Cannon of Ghent.

It's impossible to give a just Account of the Number of the kill'd or wounded in either of the Armies. But the Fire was so very hot, and lasted so long, and so many Troops were engag'd, that the Loss must be very considerable, especially on the side of the Enemy.

The number of the Prisoners next Day amounted to above 7000, among whom are two Lieutenant-Generals, the Marquis de Biron and Monsieur de Capres; two Major-Generals, Raffey, and the Duke de St. Agnan; five Brigadiers, Courriene, Pourriene, Magalotti, Cressi and Fifier. About 30 Colonels, above 100 Field-Officers, and 400 other Officers: There are taken likewise between 70 and 80 Colours and Standards. Amongst the kill'd on their side, are reckon'd the Count de Dreux, Major-General; the Chevalier de Luxemburg, and the Prince d'Egmont.

On our side the Loss is very small in proportion to such a Victory; we have no General Officer kill'd; among the wounded, are Lieutenant-General Natzmer; Major-Generals Lauder, Berensdorf and Meredith; Brigadiers Bernar and Gaudeker; Colonels Groves and Pennyfeather, dangerously wounded.

The Colonels, Adercas, Lufckey, Count Rantzau, Sir John Mathews, and Captain Dean of the Guards were kill'd.

Venice, June 22. N. S. Letters from Rome of the 16th advise, That a Felucca arriv'd there from Palermo, with Dispatches to the Duke of Uceda, the Minister residing in that Court from the Duke of Anjou. The Import of those Letters is given out, to be only an Account of a Tumult which lately had arose among the People, occasion'd by Orders from the Viceroy to relieve all the Posts which were guarded by Citizens, with Officers and Soldiers of the French Troops; which Insurrection they tell us, was appeas'd by the Mediation of the Nobility, to the intire Satisfaction of the People. But all the Letters from Naples agree in Particulars very different from this Intelligence, and say, That Palermo had declar'd for King Charles; That the Garrison consisting of 500 Irish was driven out of the Town; and that the Viceroy himself was fled to Melazzo. We have also Advices which say, That the whole Kingdom of Sicily, except only Messina and Melazzo, had follow'd the Example of Palermo; and that the Prince of Botero was chosen by the People for their Governor, 'till his Catholick Majesty's Pleasure should be known, to whom they had sent Deputies to solicit the Continuation of their Privileges. The Pope's Levies go on much more slowly, since a late Regulation, which lessens the Pay of the private Men from eight to six Pence a Day. The Germans proceed on their Fortifications in the Ferrareze; in the mean time the Cardinal Casani continues to be as diligent in making the Town of Ferrara a Place of Defence.

Berlin, July 7. N. S. The King of Prussia left Carlsbad on the 21st of the last Month. King Augustus had an Interview with his Majesty two Miles on this side of that Place. The King return'd hither Yesterday, and great Preparations are making for the Celebration of his Majesty's Birth-Day. The Prince of Saxe Eisenach will be honour'd with the Order of the Black Eagle on that Day. They write from Wilda of the 25th of the last Month, that the King of Sweden had decamp'd from Radskowitz; and that leaving the Rout of Borilow on the Left, he had directed his Course by Smitonicz, where his Majesty design'd to halt 'till his Artillery could come up to him. King Stanislaus having taken his Leave of the King of Sweden, arriv'd at Grodno on the 17th, from whence he will go to his Army, which is encamp'd near Brisonicz. The General of Lithuania was also expected there on the 19th. The Swedes have entirely quitted Wilda, whereupon the Price of all manner of Provisions was immediately abated.

Spithead, July 8. This Morning arriv'd here Sir George Bing in the Royal Anne, with the Triumph, Orford, Royal Oak, Bedford, Ipswich, Mary, Canterbury, August, and Antelope, with the Hunter and Hawk Fireships, from the Westward.